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# Foreign Crops and MARKETS



VOLUME 57

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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## L A T E      N E W S

Reopening of the Cotton Futures Exchange at Alexandria and the recent sharp declines in cotton prices were followed by more liberal loan policies. Egyptian banks now advance 50 percent or more of value on cotton instead of 40 percent previously planned for this year's crop. The interest rate on loans on cotton, however, was recently increased from 3 percent to 3.5 percent. A trade agreement, concluded on September 20 with Switzerland, contemplates increased sales of Egyptian cotton to Switzerland to pay for imports of Swiss machinery.

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The French Government has returned part of its cotton-purchasing functions to private industry. About 22 spinners that account for around 40 percent of the cotton yarn produced in France have been authorized to make their purchases directly from overseas shippers. The French Government has maintained the sole purchasing agency for imports of cotton into France since about 1941.

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For the week ending October 27, Canadian slaughter and feeder cattle exported to the United States totaled 16,983 head, or 158,713 head since August 16.

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The Bureau of Animal Industry of the U.S. Department of Agriculture has advised that effective October 12, 1948, Northern Ireland and Eire were removed from the list of countries having foot-and-mouth and rinderpest disease. The most recent outbreak of foot-and-mouth and rinderpest occurred in Eire in 1941. The last one previous to that was in 1866. Northern Ireland has not had an outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease since the middle of 1941.

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The British Ministry of Food has purchased 500,000 boxes of apples from Italy, according to trade reports.

## WORLD CORN CROP ESTIMATED AT RECORD LEVEL

World corn production is forecast at the record figure of 5.9 billion bushels, on the basis of information available in the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. At that level the crop would be 25 percent above the 1935-39 average of 4.8 billion bushels. The record outturn in the United States accounts for the increase, with a slight gain estimated for Africa, and all other continental totals estimated below average.

The corn crop, which is harvested somewhat later than the small grains, is far enough advanced in Northern Hemisphere countries to give a good indication of the outturn. In the Southern Hemisphere, however, corn is still being planted in the principal producing countries, and lacking official estimates, allowances for acreage are based on the best unofficial information available. Production allowances at this early date are based on average yields.

Corn: Estimated world total acreage and production by Continent, 1948 with comparisons

Continent	Average 1935-39	1946	1947	1948 a/	1948 as percent of average	1948 as percent of 1947
No. America	103,230	100,450	95,880	98,450	95	103
Europe .....	29,560	26,550	30,020	28,480	96	95
U.S.S.R. ....	10,000	6,500	7,200	-	-	-
Asia .....	34,200	36,160	37,620	34,580	101	92
Africa .....	18,410	19,450	19,540	19,660	107	101
So. America	25,030	21,300	21,060	20,690	83	98
Oceania .....	320	270	200	230	72	115
Total ....	220,750	210,680	211,520	209,990	95	99
No. America	2,434	3,405	2,546	3,753	154	147
Europe .....	694	400	675	671	97	99
U.S.S.R. ....	170	80	125	-	-	-
Asia .....	611	626	643	630	103	98
Africa .....	259	251	276	272	105	99
So. America	576	509	556	464	81	83
Oceania .....	7	6	5	5	71	100
Total ....	4,751	5,277	4,826	5,920	125	123

a/ Preliminary estimates.

(Text continued on Page 354; table follows)

CORN: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries,  
year of harvest, average 1935-39, annual 1946-48 <sup>2/</sup>

Continent and country	Acreage <sup>b/</sup>			Yield per acre <sup>2/</sup>			Production		
	Average	1946	1947	Average	1946	1947	Average	1946	1947
	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	bushels	bushels	bushels
<b>NORTH AMERICA</b>									
Canada.....	1,722	252	176	252	40.8	42.3	38.0	49.6	7,010
Guatemala.....	1,000	-	-	-	15.7	-	-	15,700	-
Honduras.....	258	-	-	-	14.0	-	-	3,717	-
Mexico.....	8,187	8,154	8,196	8,196	9.0	11.5	10.6	12.4	67,523
Nicaragua.....	1,233	173	190	190	9.7	17.4	16.1	15.5	93,799
United States.....	92,699	88,489	83,981	85,497	25.0	36.7	28.6	41.7	1,980
Cuba.....	360	400	410	550	16.7	15.6	14.6	16.4	41,7
Estimated total <sup>2/</sup> .....	103,230	100,450	95,830	98,450	-	-	-	-	2,315,554
<b>EUROPE</b>									
Albania.....	235	250	250	-	21.6	20.9	22.0	-	-
Austria.....	165	-	-	-	39.2	-	-	-	5,067
Bulgaria.....	2,037	1,791	-	-	17.5	9.8	-	-	6,384
Czechoslovakia.....	295	240	285	-	28.6	20.6	21.1	-	35,657
France.....	839	635	675	680	26.9	16.6	13.3	21.8	11,300
Germany.....	85	-	-	-	47.1	-	-	-	22,559
Greece.....	650	653	633	633	15.5	12.1	16.2	15.8	4,000
Hungary.....	2,925	2,900	3,137	-	31.5	18.5	23.3	-	92,007
Italy.....	3,595	3,200	3,250	3,250	31.5	27.1	28.1	31.4	113,174
Portugal.....	1,340	1,090	1,175	1,175	13.1	12.3	13.0	12.6	13,083
Rumania.....	9,870	-	-	-	17.4	-	-	-	172,000
Spain.....	1,086	915	990	990	26.7	22.7	20.2	22.2	28,955
Yugoslavia.....	6,615	-	-	-	26.7	-	-	-	176,600
Estimated total <sup>2/</sup> .....	29,560	26,550	30,020	28,480	-	-	-	-	694,000
<b>U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)</b>									
10,000	6,500	7,200	-	-	17.0	12.3	17.4	-	170,000
<b>ASIA</b>									
Turkey.....	1,068	1,260	1,397	1,272	20.9	18.6	14.9	18.6	22,971
Burma.....	217	-	-	-	7.6	-	-	-	23,419
China.....	12,000	12,483	12,296	12,276	9.0	22.0	21.6	24.0	1,640
Manchuria.....	3,720	-	-	-	23.3	-	-	-	86,586
French Indochina.....	1,019	-	-	-	20.8	-	-	-	21,168
India <sup>b/</sup> .....	6,450	6,830	6,700	-	12.9	12.9	11.6	-	83,000
Japan.....	128	126	-	-	24.2	20.2	-	-	1,094
Korea.....	321	-	-	-	13.0	-	-	321	2,551
Java and Madura.....	5,150	-	-	-	15.5	-	-	-	79,976
Philippine Islands.....	1,965	1,411	2,007	2,100	8.6	9.4	11.1	9.8	16,857
Estimated total <sup>2/</sup> .....	34,200	36,160	37,620	34,580	-	-	-	-	611,000

<sup>a/</sup> Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere which follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1948 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvest which will begin early in 1949. <sup>b/</sup> Figures refer to harvested area as far as possible. <sup>c/</sup> Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown, except for incomplete periods. <sup>d/</sup> Preliminary estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries; for the Southern Hemisphere, preliminary forecasts. <sup>e/</sup> Average of less than 5 years. <sup>f/</sup> Estimated totals, which in the case of production are rounded to millions, include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. <sup>g/</sup> Figure for 1935 only. <sup>h/</sup> Includes Pakistan. <sup>i/</sup> European cultivation only.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of United States Foreign Service officers, results of office research, or other information. Fewer estimates for countries having changed boundaries have been adjusted to conform to present boundaries.

## FOREIGN RAISIN PRODUCTION LARGER 1/

The 1948 preliminary estimate of raisin production in the 8 leading commercial countries outside of the United States is 231,000 short tons compared with 156,500 tons (revised) in 1947 and 206,700 tons in 1946. The commercial pack in these countries is about 7 percent above the 5-year (1942-46) average of 214,900 tons and the 10-year (1937-46) average of 216,700 tons. The present estimate is the largest since 1943 when 244,500 tons were produced in these countries.

The official estimate on this year's California raisin pack is not yet available but trade sources indicate a probable pack of about 253,000 short tons which if it materializes would give a world total of 484,000 tons compared with 471,500 tons in 1947 (revised) and 389,700 tons in 1946 (revised). The estimate for the world production is 2 percent below the 5-year (1942-46) average of 492,600 tons and 3 percent above the 10-year (1937-46) average of 471,700 tons. The world supply of raisins is therefore near average although the United States production will represent about 48 percent of the total compared with 67 percent in 1947, and 46 percent of the 10-year average.

The greatest increases in production from the previous year are in Turkey, Iran and Australia. The United States production declined substantially from the large 1947 pack of 315,000 tons. Production in Spain is estimated at about half that of the previous season. Growing conditions in most countries were better than a year ago. The poorest growing conditions in many years were reported from Spain while the lack of irrigation water in Chile again reduced production. No serious damage from rains at harvest time have been reported to date.

The carry-over from the 1947 pack was estimated at 2,200 tons, all in Iran. All other countries are reported as having disposed of the previous year's pack before new-crop raisins became available. The carry-over in Iran is thought to be of grades and qualities not generally readily acceptable in export markets.

The disposal of the 1947 pack in most of these countries was accomplished in more or less a satisfactory manner. In Spain, a fairly heavy tonnage was utilized for alcohol. The United Kingdom was the largest importer of raisins, having taken significant quantities from Greece, Turkey, and Australia. Export statistics for these countries are not available at this time. United States exports of raisins on a free market were again below normal.

The 1948-49 marketing season appears to be a more active one than has been the case in the postwar period. The United Kingdom, according to reports, has arranged for a large tonnage in Turkey and is showing considerable interest in Greek raisins. The United Kingdom also purchased a heavy tonnage in Australia. While precise figures are not yet available regarding United Kingdom purchases and negotiations with these 3 countries, it is believed that arrangements have been made to obtain practically the entire quantity needed for the year, leaving little to be acquired elsewhere. The normal supply of raisins abroad, especially in Greece and Turkey,

(Text continued on Page ; tables follow)

1/ A more extensive statement may be obtained from the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

RAISINS: Estimated world commercial production, 1948 with comparisons  
(Rounded to nearest 100 short tons)

Year	Argentina	Australia		Chile	Greece	Iran
		Lexias	Sultanas			
	Short	Short	Short	Short	Short	Short
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Average						
1942-46	5,500	10,200	63,400	1,500	17,100	33,600
1937-46	5,200	9,800	61,300	1,700	23,600	34,500
Annual						
1943	8,300	11,400	66,600	2,200	17,600	38,500
1944	7,100	12,000	76,400	900	17,600	33,000
1945	3,600	9,800	46,700	900	9,400	33,000
1946	a/ 4,400	7,900	57,500	1,300	20,900	35,800
1947 b/	a/ 5,000	a/ 6,000	a/ 44,500	1,000:a/	26,400	22,000
1948 b/	7,700	5,800	64,500	700	25,300	44,000
		Turkey	Union of	Foreign	United	Total
Year	Spain	(Smyrna)	South	total	States	all
			Africa			
	Short	Short	Short	Short	Short	Short
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Average						
1942-46	8,700	62,700	12,200	214,900	277,700	492,600
1937-46	9,400	59,800	11,400	216,700	255,000	471,700
Annual						
1943	10,400	77,000	12,500	244,500	401,000	645,500
1944	10,400	49,500	12,200	219,100	309,500	528,600
1945	8,600	71,500	11,500	195,000	241,000	436,000
1946	6,100	60,500	a/ 12,300:a/	206,700	183,000:a/	389,700
1947 b/	a/ 11,300	a/ 30,800	a/ 9,500:a/	156,500:a/	315,000:a/	471,500
1948 b/	5,400	71,600	6,000	231,000	253,000	484,000

CURRENTS: Estimated world commercial production, 1948 with comparisons  
(Rounded to nearest 100 short tons)

Year	Australia	Greece	South Africa	Total	
				Short tons	Short tons
Average					
1942-46	22,300	51,600	1,100		75,000
1937-46	22,900	87,200	1,000		111,100
Annual					
1943	23,800	44,900	900		69,600
1944	28,400	55,000	1,100		84,500
1945	19,700	41,800	1,100		62,600
1946	15,700	62,200	1,200		79,100
1947 b/	a/ 12,700	a/ 84,500	1,000	a/	98,200
1948 b/	19,300	86,900	1,100		107,300

Compiled from trade and official sources.

a/ Revised. b/ Preliminary.

UNITED STATES: Exports of raisins to specified countries, 1947-48 with comparisons  
(Crop year basis, September-August a/)

Country of destination	Average:					
	1943/44	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47	1947-48
	1947/48	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Austria	548	0	0	0	b/	2,740
Belgium	2,029	0	1,784	1,209	657	6,497
Denmark	11	0	0	0	1	56
France	146	0	192	1	6	530
Germany	15,899	0	0	29	0	79,465
Ireland	977	0	0	2,211	2,673	0
Netherlands	870	0	2,975	918	257	198
Norway	267	0	1,326	0	b/	9
Poland and Danzig	40	0	0	b/	b/	202
Sweden	584	0	b/	526	2,390	4
United Kingdom	43,813	97,518	68,284	25,751	25,475	2,035
Other Europe	852	622	1,503	343	573	1,222
Total Europe	66,036	98,140	76,064	30,988	32,032	92,958
Canada	12,494	13,973	15,777	11,317	220	21,185
Other	6,910	5,280	4,522	7,084	8,255	9,404
Total	85,440	117,393	96,363	49,389	40,507	123,547

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Census.

a/ Crop year has been changed from August-July to September-August.

b/ Less than one-half ton.

## CHERRY PRODUCTION DOWN 3 PERCENT

Cherry production in specified countries of the world during 1948 is estimated at 971,941 tons, 3 percent lower than the 1947 crop of 1,002,945 and of the prewar (1935-39) average of 1,005,765 tons.

Production in North America, estimated at 208,900 tons, includes the United States production of 201,280 tons, and Canada of 7,600. Canadian production in 1948 varies little from last year's crop of 7,500 tons but is about 45 percent more than the 1935-39 average of 5,250 tons.

In the United States, production estimated at 201,280 tons is 16 percent above the 1947 crop of 173,140 tons, and 35 percent higher than the prewar average of 149,094. Sweet varieties produced mostly in the Western States, total 78,900 tons, practically the same as the 1947 production. Sour varieties produced chiefly in Wisconsin, Michigan, and New York are estimated at 122,380 tons as compared with 93,870 for 1947.

Production in Europe estimated at 722,111 tons is 8 percent below the 1947 crop of 788,628 tons and 11 percent lower than the prewar average of 812,087. Italy's production of 104,450 tons is 10 percent less than last year's crop of 115,656 but 28 percent more than the prewar average of 81,422 tons. The lower Italian production in 1948 may be attributed primarily to unusually heavy rains and bad weather. Quality of the fruit is also inferior to that of last year, due to heavy rains which made the fruit water-soaked, broken and spotted. Cherry production in Czechoslovakia, estimated at 74,932 tons is 7 percent above the 1947 crop of 70,012 tons and 30 percent higher than the 1935-39 average of 57,776. In Belgium, the cherry crop is indicated to be 22,046 tons compared with 27,557 in 1947. Belgian fruit crops tend to alternate quite regularly between good and bad. Production in Austria estimated at 25,000 tons, is 22 percent below last year's crop of 31,967 and 42 percent higher than the prewar average of 17,624 tons. Sweet cherries in Austria were damaged by late frosts and cold rains. The cherry crop in France, well below average, was also damaged by frost. Late varieties were more abundant than early, but were of poor quality. The total crop in France is estimated at 66,138 tons, 33 percent below the 1947 crop of 99,207 tons and 19 percent above the 1935-39 average of 55,784. Production in Switzerland has increased rather rapidly during the past few years from a prewar average of 25,243 tons to an all time high of 99,207 in 1948. About 19,000 tons of the 1948 crop were available for fresh consumption, and the remainder of the crop went to distilleries for "kirsch". Production in Rumania, estimated at 7,716 tons is 39 percent below the previous year's crop of 12,637 tons. Considerable damage was caused by frost and a very wet spring. Fungus diseases increased as a result of dampness.

CHERRIES: Production <sup>1/</sup> in specified countries, average 1933-35, annual 1941-48

Continent and country	Average	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948 <sup>2/</sup>
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
<u>NORTH AMERICA:</u>									
Canada.....	5,250:	8,675:	9,100:	5,425:	7,125:	5,925:	8,450:	7,475:	7,600
United States.....	149,094:	161,690:	196,520:	116,210:	195,510:	149,020:	229,620:	173,140:	201,250
Total.....	154,344:	170,365:	205,620:	121,635:	202,635:	154,945:	238,070:	180,615:	203,880
<u>EUROPE:</u>									
Austria.....	17,624:	13,338:	15,983:	22,707:	26,340:	22,126:	18,957:	31,967:	25,000
Belgium.....	15,477:	9,518:	11,467:	12,784:	14,204:	14,261:	20,668:	27,557:	22,046
Czechoslovakia.....	57,776:	31,321:	37,472:	21,277:	24,609:	20,787:	53,217:	70,012:	74,932
Denmark.....	810:	684:	503:	441:	497:	514:	925:	765:	800
France.....	55,768:	34,631:	41,593:	46,366:	51,459:	51,740:	74,754:	99,207:	66,138
Germany.....	163,240:	111,663:	158,511:	159,062:	184,512:	154,990:	133,291:	129,681:	110,865
Hungary.....	12,000:	8,681:	10,335:	10,655:	12,390:	10,500:	9,000:	12,897:	10,000
Italy.....	81,422:	80,268:	81,893:	84,976:	86,106:	105,059:	101,412:	115,656:	104,459
Luxembourg.....	740:	419:	503:	558:	619:	600:	898:	1,194:	800
Netherlands.....	11,740:	7,639:	9,204:	10,227:	11,364:	11,409:	16,545:	22,046:	23,148
Norway.....	5,819:	4,960:	3,638:	3,197:	3,898:	3,093:	5,564:	4,630:	5,000
Poland.....	57,522:	39,058:	55,460:	55,500:	61,336:	54,042:	46,476:	55,771:	45,000
Romania.....	213,584:	106,256:	127,507:	72,679:	84,308:	44,092:	28,660:	12,637:	7,716
Spain.....	32,102:	30,386:	38,464:	38,055:	40,383:	41,400:	41,400:	21,300:	35,000
Sweden.....	10,135:	8,800:	4,400:	7,700:	7,700:	4,400:	4,400:	4,400:	4,000
Switzerland.....	25,243:	22,046:	40,785:	36,376:	66,135:	18,739:	14,092:	69,445:	99,207
United Kingdom.....	12,657:	6,608:	31,024:	26,768:	19,040:	19,600:	26,768:	33,460:	28,000
Yugoslavia.....	38,471:	65,000:	65,000:	65,000:	65,000:	59,754:	55,000:	60,000:	60,000
Total.....	812,087:	581,326:	733,742:	674,328:	762,931:	671,106:	687,046:	788,628:	722,111
<u>ASIA:</u>									
Lebanon.....	3/	3/	277:	676:	295:	324:	331:	386:	350
Syria.....	4/	146,4/	686:	912:	4,997:	1,964:	2,163:	2,199:	2,590:
Turkey.....	24,720:	15,618:	19,825:	23,105:	24,900:	22,889:	26,285:	16,971:	25,000
Japan.....	5,196:	5,122:	5,459:	5,200:	5,750:	5,300:	5,700:	5,200:	5,500
Total.....	30,362:	21,426:	26,473:	33,476:	32,909:	30,676:	34,515:	25,147:	33,050
<u>SOUTH AMERICA:</u>									
Argentina.....	5/	3,748:	5,622:	8,407:	4,519:	2,094:	1,102:	2,039:	1,962:
Chile.....	5/	992:	441:	600:	315:	583:	560:	600:	600
Total.....	5/	4,740:	6,063:	9,007:	5,119:	2,409:	1,685:	2,599:	2,562:
<u>OCEANIA:</u>									
Australia.....	3,953:	4,426:	4,532:	6,363:	5,104:	4,698:	3,583:	5,700:	5,000
New Zealand.....	279:	389:	397:	556:	252:	273:	227:	302:	300
Total.....	4,232:	4,815:	4,929:	6,929:	5,356:	4,971:	3,810:	6,002:	5,300
<u>World Total:</u>	11,005,765:	78,1995:	979,771:	841,477:	1,006,302:	829,383:	966,040:	1,002,945:	971,941

<sup>1/</sup> Production is from bloom of year shown and includes cherries produced for fresh consumption and processing. <sup>2/</sup> Preliminary. <sup>3/</sup> Included with Syria. <sup>4/</sup> Includes Lebanon. <sup>5/</sup> One year.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of United States Foreign Service officers, results of office research and other information. Estimates of countries having boundary changes have been adjusted to prewar boundaries.

CHERRY PRODUCTION DOWN--(Continued from page 340)

Asia's production is estimated at 33,050 tons, 31 percent above last year's crop, and 9 percent above the prewar average of 30,362 tons. Turkey, the largest producer in Asia has an estimated crop of 25,000 tons, 47 percent above the 1947 crop and about equal to the 1935-39 average of 24,720.

The South American crop of 2,600 tons is about the same as the previous crop. The crop in Oceania, estimated at 5,300 tons is 12 percent below the 1947 crop and 25 percent above the 4,232 tons produced in prewar.

#### PEACH PRODUCTION DOWN 18 PERCENT

Peach production in specified countries of the world is now estimated at 97.7 million bushels for 1948, 18 percent below the 118.9 million produced during 1947 but 12 percent above the prewar average of 87.3 million bushels.

The United States' crop in 1948 estimated at 67,467,000 bushels is 18 percent below the previous year's crop of 82,603,000, but 19 percent above the 1935-39 average of 56,478,000.

The Canadian crop of 1,955,000 bushels is 16 percent above the 1947 crop of 1,681,000 and 91 percent above the prewar average of 1,023,000 bushels. Peaches are grown only in two provinces of Canada, Ontario and British Columbia.

The estimated output in Mexico of 2,342,000 bushels is the largest crop on record and compares with 2,067,000 bushels produced in 1947 and with 1,410,000 for the average 1935-39.

Production in Europe is indicated to be 13,084,000 bushels, 35 percent below the previous year's crop of 20,126,000 bushels and 31 percent below the prewar average of 19,069,000. The smaller European crop in 1948 is the result of frost damage in Italy and France, the chief producing countries.

The French crop of 2,480,000 bushels compares with 5,236,000 in 1947, the largest crop on record. In Italy, the crop of 7,729,000 bushels is the smallest in the past 20 years. It compares with the 10,750,000 bushels of last season and 11,034,000 prewar.

The crop in Asia of 2,250,000 bushels, in South America of 7,500,000 and in South Africa of 400,000 bushels all indicate larger crops in 1948 than in 1947. Oceania's 1948 crop indicated to be 2,700,000 is about the same as last year, but 10 percent above the prewar average.

(Table on Following Page)

PEACHES: Production <sup>1/</sup> in specified countries, average 1935-39, annual 1941-45

Continent and country	Average:	1941:	1942:	1943:	1944:	1945:	1946:	1947:	1948 <sup>2/</sup>
	bushels:								
<u>NORTH AMERICA:</u>									
Canada.....	1,023:	1,579:	2,003:	633:	1,698:	1,566:	2,145:	1,681:	1,955
Mexico.....	1,410:	2,003:	1,987:	1,899:	2,218:	2,275:	2,069:	2,067:	2,342
United States.....	56,478:	75,363:	66,720:	42,761:	78,191:	81,548:	86,643:	82,607:	67,467
Total.....	58,911:	78,945:	70,710:	45,293:	82,107:	85,389:	90,857:	86,351:	71,764
<u>EUROPE:</u>									
Austria.....	130:	106:	73:	133:	75:	150:	162:	75:	100
Czechoslovakia.....	114:	17:	19:	30:	29:	16:	134:	104:	85
France.....	2,969:	4,760:	4,518:	2,403:	3,671:	2,764:	4,688:	5,236:	4,80
Germany.....	1,034:	413:	473:	721:	450:	800:	900:	569:	393
Greece.....	473:	402:	451:	407:	457:	384:	400:	599:	451
Italy.....	11,034:	10,186:	11,415:	10,274:	11,595:	9,726:	10,144:	10,750:	7,729
Netherlands.....	50:	69:	66:	74:	114:	85:	145:	119:	129
Spain.....	2,646:	2,862:	3,387:	3,089:	3,388:	2,000:	1,897:	1,000:	950
Yugoslavia.....	639:	1,547:	1,470:	1,779:	1,192:	879:	1,495:	1,674:	187
Total.....	19,069:	20,362:	21,872:	17,910:	20,971:	16,804:	19,965:	20,126:	13,084
<u>ASIA:</u>									
Lebanon.....	18,3/	15,3/	18,3/	81:	156:	184:	161:	184:	175
Syria.....	4/	4/	4/	4/	49:	57:	56:	45:	50
Turkey.....	400:	294:	406:	436:	303:	354:	322:	368:	350
Japan.....	2,182:	2,606:	2,563:	2,289:	1,735:	1,398:	1,215:	1,123:	1,500
Korea.....	229:	324:	317:	282:	215:	174:	188:	179:	175
Total.....	2,829:	3,239:	3,304:	3,088:	2,458:	2,167:	2,242:	1,877:	2,250
<u>SOUTH AMERICA:</u>									
Argentina.....	5/	2,896:	2,866:	6,758:	4,437:	5,906:	7,987:	6,467:	6,429:
Chile.....	5/	725:	1,378:	1,470:	1,148:	800:	1,000:	1,000:	1,000
Total.....	5/	3,621:	4,244:	8,228:	5,586:	6,706:	8,987:	7,467:	7,429:
<u>AFRICA:</u>									
Union of South Africa.....	444:	187:	333:	461:	520:	429:	615:	385:	400
<u>OCEANIA:</u>									
Australia.....	2,212:	2,121:	2,036:	2,573:	2,173:	2,095:	2,432:	2,300:	2,400
New Zealand.....	241:	200:	200:	200:	28:	303:	211:	428:	300
Total.....	2,453:	2,321:	2,236:	2,713:	2,460:	2,398:	2,643:	2,728:	2,700
<u>World total.....</u>	87,327:	109,298:	106,683:	75,110:	115,222:	116,174:	123,789:	118,876:	97,698

<sup>1/</sup> Production is from bloom of year shown and includes peaches produced for fresh consumption for drying and for processing.  
<sup>2/</sup> Preliminary. <sup>3/</sup> Includes Syria.

<sup>4/</sup> Included with Lebanon.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of United States Foreign Service officers, results of office research and other information. Estimates of countries having boundary changes have been adjusted to prewar boundaries.

## C O M M O D I T Y D E V E L O P M E N T S

GRAINS, GRAIN PRODUCTS AND FEEDSBRAZIL MAY EXPORT  
LESS RICE IN 1948

Rice supplies now on hand in Brazil indicate exports during 1948 may be less than the preceding year's record, according to information received from the American Consul at Porto Algere. The crops harvested in the States of largest production were smaller than were forecast at the end of the growing season. This caused not only a reduction in total export supplies in Rio Grande do Sul, but also an increase in the amount taken by the State of Sao Paulo from Rio Grande do Sul.

BRAZIL: Rice exports by country of destination,  
January-August, 1948  
(In terms of milled).

Continent and country	1947		1948		
	January- December	January- March	April- June	July- August	January- August
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
ASIA	:	:	:	:	:
Ceylon .....	135	0	0	0	0
India .....	75	29	84	20	133
Netherlands Indies .....	0	43	0	0	43
Malayan Union .....	63	23	14	0	37
Syria .....	9	14	0	0	14
Total .....	317	109	98	20	227
EUROPE:	:	:	:	:	:
Belgium .....	31	3	0	0	3
Netherlands .....	1	0	0	8	8
Total .....	123	5	0	11	16
WESTERN HEMISPHERE:	:	:	:	:	:
British West Indies ..	0	0	0	19	19
Venezuela .....	31	2	7	0	9
Cuba .....	0	0	7	0	7
French West Indies ..	11	5	1	0	6
Total .....	62	8	17	21	46
AFRICA:	:	:	:	:	:
French West Africa ....	35	14	4	1	19
Reunion Island .....	0	14	0	1	15
Madagascar .....	0	0	0	11	11
Total .....	44	28	4	16	48
Total exports .....	546	155	122	68	346

Unofficial figures from various ports of export.

American Consulate, Porto Alegre.

Exports during the first 8 months of 1948 totaled 346 million pounds, nearly as large as in the same period of the year before. However, at least 75 percent of those exports were shipped from carry-over stocks (See Foreign Crops and Markets, March 8, 1948). A total of approximately 65 million pounds of the 1947-48 crop has been declared available for export, and most of this has been sold. About 55 million pounds was bought by the United Kingdom at \$8.64 per 100 pounds f.o.b. Rio Grande, and some of the remainder was purchased by Switzerland for \$8.85 per 100 pounds. A survey of the rice stocks of Rio Grande do Sul is expected to be made in November to determine what quantities will be available for export. In view of the continued heavy demand for rice shipments to other parts of Brazil, however, only relatively small quantities may be available for delivery.

#### LIVESTOCK AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS

##### BRED SOW NUMBERS IN DENMARK SHOW SUBSTANTIAL RISE

The October 9, 1948 census of hogs in Denmark indicates a rise of more than 50 percent in bred-sow numbers over a year earlier. This increase reflects an improved feed situation and an upward price adjustment made earlier in the year in the Danish-United Kingdom contract for delivery of bacon. On the basis of these circumstances, spring farrowings will be considerably larger than last year and can be expected to be reflected in larger marketings during the latter part of 1949 and early 1950.

Suckling pigs show a slight rise over a year ago, and can be expected to continue the upward trend. Pigs and slaughter hogs have been decreasing because of the shortage of feed and fewer farrowings during the last six months of 1947. Present numbers of pigs and slaughter hogs are only 83 percent of a year ago. As a result, total hog numbers are about 9 percent below a year ago.

Denmark: Hog numbers <sup>a/</sup> (entire country including parishes and boroughs), October 9, 1948, with comparisons.

Date	S O W S		Suckling pigs	Pigs and		Total <sup>b/</sup>
	Bred	Total		slaughter hogs	Total	
	: 1,000 head	: 1,000 head	: 1,000 head	: 1,000 head		: 1,000 head
July 26, 1947	: 127	: 206	: 443	: 1,173		: 1,830
September 6, 1947	: 107	: 198	: 463	: 1,268		: 1,938
October 11, 1947	: 91	: 181	: 438	: 1,358		: 1,985
July 17, 1948	: 135	: 202	: 400	: 851		: 1,462
August 28, 1948	: 133	: 212	: 449	: 1,018		: 1,688
October 9, 1948	: 143	: 221	: 447	: 1,129		: 1,807

<sup>a/</sup> Periodic Danish hog censuses beginning February 8, 1947, represent returns for the whole country, including parishes and boroughs. <sup>b/</sup> Includes boars.

## MILK-COW NUMBERS IN CANADA INCREASE WHILE BEEF CATTLE AND SHEEP DECREASE

Milk cows on farms in Canada on June 1, were estimated at 3,700,700 head compared with 3,697,400 head a year ago, according to recently issued official statistics. On the other hand, beef cattle on farms decreased to 5,769,600 head, a decline of about 4 percent from a year earlier. Sheep and lamb numbers, however, showed an even larger decrease dropping to 2,250,800 head from 2,706,900 head a year ago, a decline of nearly 17 percent.

## FATS AND OILS

### CANADA'S OILSEED OUTPUT SURPASSES LAST YEAR'S

Canada's 1948 vegetable oilseed production surpasses last year's output by a substantial margin, according to Roy C. Westley, American Embassy, Ottawa. Official estimates of acreage, yields per acre, and total production are as large as or larger than in 1947. The planting season was much more favorable in most provinces than the cold, backward spring of 1947, and the demand for fats and oils kept prices at attractive levels for producers.

Canada seems to have embarked upon a sound oilseed production program by increasing her output of edible oils in order to hold down the importation of tropical oils. Continued experimentation in production of high oil-content varieties and disease-resistant strains and continued research by governmental and commercial agencies will help stabilize the oilseed industry in Canada.

The 1948 production of flaxseed is reported as 17,748,000 bushels from 1,934,500 acres, compared with the 1947 output of 12,241,000 from 1,571,300 acres. The acreage increase was in the provinces of Ontario and Manitoba while the other two Prairie Provinces showed a marked decrease in acreage due to excessive rainfall in many areas during the early spring. The yield per acre varied considerably, but the 1948 average was 9.2 bushels compared with 7.8 in the previous year.

All flaxseed producing provinces, except Saskatchewan, showed an increase over the 1947 harvest. While the output in Manitoba was more than double that of last year, damage from rust in southwestern Manitoba is reported to have reduced production by approximately 1 million bushels from earlier expectations.

Canadian consumption of flaxseed has risen from around 3 million bushels prewar to nearly 7 million. Considering a normal carry-over, it appears that Canada is in a position to supply from 10 to 12 million bushels of flaxseed for international trade. In October Canadian prices were about in line with the Dominion support price of \$4.00 per bushel at Lake ports.

A record crop of 1,880,000 bushels from 94,000 acres is the official estimate for Canada's 1948 soybeans. In 1947, 61,000 acres produced 1,110,000 bushels. This increase is in line with recent research which shows soybeans to be the best crop in Canada with which to increase the production of edible oils. There appears to be good possibilities that Canada can expand soybean production to replace imports of edible oils. In 1944, Victory Mills completed a crushing plant in Toronto which provides a stable market for soybeans and insures producers of an outlet for their crops. This company and the Ontario Agricultural College have done considerable extension work with farmers in promoting soybean culture.

The International Emergency Food Committee allocated to Canada 4 million pounds of soybean oil or 750,000 bushels of beans for crushing. As it is probable that not more than 1.5 million bushels of the 1948 Canadian crop will reach the crushing plants, soybeans from the United States may be utilized effectively if farmers continue to hold their crops in storage for some time. Canadian prices generally follow the Chicago prices, but Canadian farmers are reluctant to sell for 20 to 25 cents above the United States support price because of the high prices offered for the 1947 crop. Canadian mills are equipped to process the 1948 harvest and the IEFC allocations of soybeans.

In contrast to the soybean market, rapeseed in Saskatchewan, which jumped from the 1947 acreage of 58,300 to about 80,000 acres this year, is going begging for a market. The yield has been optimistically estimated from 900 to 1,200 pounds per acre, which may treble the 26 million pounds produced last year. According to reports of the findings made by the National Research Council in Ottawa, much research is needed on the utilization of rapeseed oil for industrial and edible purposes. Preliminary work indicates that attractive and tasty salad and cooking oils and shortening may be made from the dark, crude rapeseed oil which is commercially obtainable.

The Canadian price remains at 6 cents per pound, and the Canadian Wheat Board is authorized to purchase any quantities offered for sale. The 6-cent price is not only a floor price but is a fixed and final price, with no provision for any further payment. The Prairie Vegetable Oils Limited, at Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, is the agent handling rapeseed for the Wheat Board.

Even though rapeseed may be exported, permits must be secured from the Export Permit Branch, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, by making application through the Canadian Wheat Board.

Sunflower acreage this year is up 5,000 acres from the 25,000 harvested in 1947 in the province of Manitoba. The crop of 24 million pounds can be handled by the Cooperative Vegetable Oils plant at Altona, and the demand for sunflower-seed and soybean oils in the manufacture of shortening compounds is sufficient to prevent any Canadian export of these crops. It is estimated that Canada may use as much as 60 million pounds of oils of this type.

## ARGENTINE SUNFLOWER CROP AGAIN REVISED DOWNWARD

Argentine sunflower-seed production is again revised downward. The third official estimate places the 1948 crop at 1,025,000 short tons, compared with the second estimate of 1,089,000. According to this figure, the crop is 35 percent larger than last year's output. Trade circles believe, however, that production actually may have been smaller than this estimate indicates.

## MALAYAN PALM OUTPUT

### INCREASES IN AUGUST

Malayan palm-oil and palm-kernel production during August 1948 exceeded the July output by 11 and 22 percent, respectively. Oil production amounted to 4,052 short tons, bringing the January-August total to 30,249 tons, compared with 23,988 for the same period of 1947. The Federation of Malaya held 3,939 tons of palm oil in stocks at the end of the month, representing an increase of 13 percent over the July 31 figure.

Palm-kernel production for August is placed at 773 tons; the eight month total is thus 5,553 tons, compared with 3,467 for the same months of last year. Month-end stocks amounted to 1,129 tons or a 34 percent increase over those of July 31.

## TURKEY'S OILSEED PRODUCTION SHOWS REMARKABLE INCREASE

Turkey's 1948 oilseed production exceeds last year's good harvest by almost 40 percent and the prewar output by over 70 percent, as reported by Charles R. Enlow, American Embassy, Ankara. An acreage increase of 52 percent over last year accounts for the remarkable expansion.

Although all the oilseed crops were larger than in 1947, by far the greatest increase occurred in flaxseed. Over 1,800,000 bushels were harvested compared with 700,000 a year ago and less than 350,000 prewar. The introduction of Argentine flax into Turkey has stimulated production, and farmers in south Turkey, particularly in the Adana plain, are finding it a profitable crop. The only apparent check to increased production would be continued high prices for wheat, with which it competes for acreage, but it is doubtful that present wheat prices can be maintained next year, as they are well above world prices. Turkey exported 297,836 bushels of flaxseed during 1947, of which 163,431 went to Italy and smaller quantities to a number of other European countries. During January-May 1948, 195,658 bushels were exported, 82,436 to Czechoslovakia, 59,524 to Italy, and most of the remainder to other European countries.

The 1948 output of cottonseed (commercial), Turkey's principal source of vegetable oil, is placed at 148,800 tons, compared with 102,700 in 1947. This estimate is probably high, however, as the corn earworm is reported to have severely damaged the cotton in the Adana area.

Poppy-seed production of 21,900 tons represents an increase of 37 percent over last year's crop and an increase of almost 100 percent over the prewar average.

By far the greatest expansion over prewar output has been in sunflower-seed production. This year's crop is estimated at 88,000 tons, compared with 76,800 in 1947 and the 1935-39 average of only 2,500 tons.

TURKEY: Vegetable oilseed production, 1948 with comparisons

Oilseed	Unit	Average		1946	1947	1948 a/
		1935-39	1948			
Cottonseed b/...	Short tons	:c/ 147,816	122,582	102,715	148,810	:
Sunflower seed...	Short tons	: 2,534	9,174	76,891	88,074	
Flaxseed.....:d/	1,000 bushels	: 349	296	707	1,811	
Sesame seed.....	Short tons	: 31,757	28,793	35,210	36,376	
Poppy seed.....	Short tons	: 11,004	11,460	15,957	21,936	
Hempseed.....	Short tons	: 2,605	12,442	4,069	4,519	
Soybeans.....:e/	1,000 bushels	:f/ 37	16	55	70	
Peanuts.....	Short tons	:c/ 955	1,874	g/	3,858	
Aniseed.....	Short tons	:c/ 2,590	g/	1,156	2,282	
:	:	:	:	:	:	

a/ Preliminary. b/ Commercial production. c/ Average of less than 5 years. d/ Bushels of 56 pounds. e/ Bushels of 60 pounds.

f/ 1938 only-Revised. g/ Not available.

Compiled from official sources.

Soybeans, hempseed, and sesame-seed estimates show increases of 27, 11, and 3 percent, respectively, over last year's harvests. The peanut crop is placed at 3,900 tons, which is probably larger than the 1947 output although no estimate is available for that year.

According to an announcement of September 8, 1948, the Turkish Ministry of Commerce abolished export quotas and minimum export price restrictions on sunflower seed, cottonseed, white poppy seed, and sesame seed, in recognition that a large oilseed crop was in prospect. The Vegetable Oil Exporters Union, however, was authorized to maintain minimum export prices for olive oil, sunflower-seed oil, cottonseed oil, poppy-seed oil, sesame-seed oil and oily residue from olive-oil manufacturing.

(Continued on Page 350)

TROPICAL PRODUCTS

LARGER 1948-49 CACAO CROP  
FORECAST IN NIGERIA

Production of cacao beans for 1948-49 (October-September) season in Nigeria, including the British Cameroons, is expected to total between 200,000,000 and 225,000,000 pounds, according to a report from the American Consul in Lagos. The crop compares with the official estimate of 168,000,000 pounds for the 1947-48 production and the 1935-39 annual average of 216,000,000 pounds. Carry-over of cacao beans from the 1947-48 crop is very small, being estimated at about 2,480,000 pounds. Indications are that the 1948-49 main crop may be early, particularly in the Abeokuta area.

Weather conditions have been favorable for the current crop, and black-pod disease is much less severe than during the previous season. Swollen-shoot disease is found in Nigeria, but is confined to a small area. The only known method to prevent spread of swollen-shoot disease is to cut out the infected trees. A "cutting-out" program is currently in effect in Nigeria whereby farmers are paid subsidies for diseased trees destroyed and new trees set out. The program has met with considerable grower opposition, but has been much more successful than in the Gold Coast where swollen-shoot disease is spreading alarmingly.

#### VENEZUELA MAY EXPORT MORE CACAO IN 1948

Exports of cacao beans from Venezuela during 1948 are expected to total about 37,000,000 pounds, according to a report from J. H. Kempton, Agricultural Attaché at Caracas. About 23,000,000 pounds of cacao beans were exported from Venezuela during the calendar year 1947 and 29,000,000 pounds in 1946.

Although definite information is not available on the size of the 1947-48 crop, it appears that it must have been the largest in several seasons, Mr. Kempton points out, however, that the general trend in cacao production in Venezuela is downward due to the spread of witches'-broom disease and the fact that about 85 percent of the cacao trees are more than 21 years old. At least 25,000 acres in cacao plantations have been abandoned since 1936.

Cacao research in Venezuela may be said to have just begun. A cacao experiment station has been established at Ocumare de la Costa; and an extension station and school in the State of Miranda. In addition, work is being done on cacao under various other sections of the Ministry of Agriculture. These institutions may aid in reversing the downward production trend. The chief factor, however, will be the continuance of favorable prices.

#### FATS AND OILS (Continued from Page 349)

#### ARGENTINE OILSEED CROP PROSPECTS FOR 1948-49

Plantings of oilseed crops for the 1948-49 harvest probably will be lower than a year earlier in the case of flaxseed and somewhat higher in the case of sunflower, cottonseed, and peanuts, as reported by Arthur T. Thompson, Agricultural Attaché, American Embassy, Buenos Aires. The land area in rapeseed production may be about the same.

The foregoing conclusions represent the belief of the writer following a study of weather conditions in the principal producing zones since early 1948, and recent conversations with private crop forecasters, grain buyers and producers, also observations during a recent trip into Santa Fe and Cordoba Provinces as far northwest as Villa Maria in the latter province. Thus far, no official estimates of planted acreage for any crop

for 1948-49 harvest have been issued. The opinions given herein, of course, are based on the assumption that rainfall and temperatures will be about average in the next few months. Unfavorable deviations would not affect flaxseed, since that crop has already been planted, but they could exert considerable influence upon sowings of the other crops.

In some sections, farmers were further discouraged by the government announcement on June 10, that it had been decided to pay no more than 30 pesos per 100 kilograms (\$2.27 per bushel) for flaxseed from the new crop, basis bagged on track at Buenos Aires, that is, the same price as for the preceding season. Accompanying the announcement was the statement by the president of the National Economic Council that outside of the Province of Entre Ríos where the soil and weather conditions are less suitable for alternate crops, farmers should shift from flax to sunflowers.

One gets the impression from talking to producers that the schedule of prices set by the government for different grains and oilseeds is definitely unfavorable to a return of flax acreage to its former level, even if the weather were generally normal. Use of the land for either wheat or sunflowers is considered a preferable alternative. A statement by a Córdoba producer was to the effect that a good harvest of flaxseed will give a unit yield only one-half as great as wheat and yet flaxseed has been bringing only 50 percent more per 100 kilograms under the Government's price program. In addition, seed expense for flaxseed is greater, and risk and harvesting costs are higher because flax usually must be windrowed for drying before pick-up threshing. The general conclusion is that the total area sown to flaxseed is around 3,500,000 acres or approximately 10 percent less than in the 1947-48 season (3,339,000 acres were harvested).

Out of this sown area, the proportion of abandonment before harvest may be fairly high in the northern half of the flax areas of Santa Fe and Córdoba Provinces, unless rainfall is at least average from now on. Elsewhere, the abandonment prospects appear no greater than average.

The sunflower and peanut acreage prospects have been brightened considerably by the increase in wheat sowings in some areas and by the abandonment of land planted to, or originally intended for, wheat and flax in other areas and possibly by a declining interest in corn. Any increase in wheat acreage in Buenos Aires Province north of a line running from Trenque Lauquen to Las Flores is likely to be followed by some, although not necessarily the normal proportion of after-harvest seedlings to sunflowers. Double cropping of this sort has been fairly common in Argentina during the past 5 years, although it is not a universal practice, especially outside the corn zone.

Definite official encouragement of peanut plantings was given on September 22, when the government raised its buying price for shelled peanuts of the 1948-49 crop, basis on track at Buenos Aires, to 50 pesos per 100 kilograms (\$135 per short ton), that is 7 pesos higher than had been offered for the preceding crop. It may be assumed, therefore, that

any wheat or flax stands abandoned in east central Cordoba and for a limited distance into west central Santa Fe where the soil is sufficiently sandy, peanuts will be favored as the catch crop.

The government has given no positive encouragement for sunflowers in the form of a higher price offer, but in connection with the announcement of the decision not to increase the flaxseed price, did advise farmers to plant more sunflowers.

The total area in sunflowers may increase in the current season by as much as 20 percent, that is, to something like 4,576,000 acres as compared with the official estimate of 3,813,000 a year ago. Such an increase would amount quantitatively to 763,000 acres, a fairly substantial jump for one year, but an increase of as much as nearly 2,224,000 acres has occurred before, in the 1943-44 season. Sunflower sowings can be very greatly influenced by later weather conditions, especially shortly after the harvest of the small grains when the decision is made regarding sunflowers as a follow-up crop.

The expected increase in peanut area is estimated by the writer at about 25 percent over last season, that is, an increase of about 76,000 acres to make a total of 380,500, compared with the official estimate of 303,900 acres in 1947-48. That, too, may seem like a very considerable change in one season, but somewhat larger variations have occurred before.

Some increase in cotton plantings may take place this year, possibly to the extent of 5 to 10 percent, providing weather is favorable. Unusually dry conditions have prevailed in the territories of Chaco and Formosa throughout the season, with the result that farmers were delayed in preparing ground for planting.

There is very little basis for arriving at a definite conclusion with respect to the rapeseed sowings. For the present, therefore, it is assumed that sowings will be the same as 1946-47, the last year for which official estimates have been made available. In that year, the area was 41,000 acres. There has been a steady downward trend in recent years, however, so the 1948-49 figure may eventually prove to be lower than that of 1946-47. The planted area in the case of rapeseed is of less significance than with other crops, for the reason that considerable seed is obtained in the process of cleaning other field seeds.

COTTON AND OTHER FIBERCOTTON-PRICE QUOTATIONS  
ON FOREIGN MARKETS

The following table shows certain cotton-price quotations on foreign markets, converted at current rates of exchange:

COTTON: Spot prices in certain foreign markets, and the U. S. gulf-port average

Market location, kind, and quality	Date 1948	Unit of weight	Unit of currency	Price in foreign currency	Equivalent :U.S. cents :per pound
Alexandria		Kantar			
Ashmouni, Good.....	10-28	99.05 lbs.	Tallari	46.50	38.80
Ashmouni, F.G.F.....	"	"	"	44.25	36.92
Karnak, Good.....	"	"	"	69.00	57.58
Karnak, F.G.F.....	"	"	"	62.00	51.73
Bombay		Candy			
Jarila, Fine.....	"	784 lbs.	Rupee	610.00	23.47
Broach, Fine.....	"	"	"	650.00	25.01
Kampala, East African....	"	"	"		(not available)
Karachi		Maund			
4F Punjab, S.G.,Fine....	10-27	82.28 lbs.	"	72.00	26.40
239F Sind, S.G.,Fine....	"	"	"	88.00	32.27
289F Punjab, S.G.,Fine....	"	"	"	97.00	35.56
Buenos Aires		Metric ton			
Type B.....	10-28	2204.6 lbs.	Peso	a/ 3250.00	43.89
Lima		Sp. quintal			
Tanguis, Type 5.....	10-26	101.4 lbs.	Sol	180.00	27.37
Pima, Type 1.....	"	"	"	280.00	42.58
Recife		Arroba			
Mata, Type 4.....	10-28	33.07 lbs.	Cruzeiro		(not available)
Sertao, Type 5.....	"	"	"	b/ 190.00	31.26
Sao Paulo					
Sao Paulo, Type 5.....	"	"	"	203.00	33.40
Torreon		Sp. quintal			
Middling, 15/16".....	"	101.4 lbs.	Peso	179.00	25.49
Houston-Galveston-New					
Orleans av. Mid. 15/16"...	"	Pound	Cent	XXXX	30.78

Quotations of foreign markets reported by cable. U. S. quotations from designated spot markets.

a/ Nominal.

b/ Prices omitted from last week's table:

For Recife in cruzeiros per arroba, with U. S. cents per pound in parentheses:

October 21, 1948, Sertao, Type 5, 185.00 (30.44); Mata, not available.

RAISINS--(Continued from Page 337)

will probably mean that most European nations will be able to fill their needs in these countries and use their dollar exchange for other items. The continued absence of Germany and Central European countries in the world's raisin markets has intensified the efforts of foreign producers to sell their products in the few remaining markets. The export prospects for United States raisins at this time are much poorer than in prewar years. The steadily increasing production in Australia will eventually be able to take over a much larger share of the United Kingdom market, if not to satisfy it completely. In South America, raisin production has been increasing in Argentina. The domestic consumption in that country is increasing so that competition from that country is not as great as had at first been thought.

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This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports on world agricultural production approved by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics. For this report, the Committee was composed of Joseph A. Becker, Chairman, Gustave Burmeister and Walter R. Schreiber.

WORLD CORN--(Continued from Page 334)

The corn estimates round out the world grain production picture for 1948-49, showing the total for the 5 principal grains (wheat, rye, barley, oats, and corn) about 10 percent above the 1935-39 average. Most of the gain was in corn, with wheat and barley showing only moderate increases. Totals for rye and oats were slightly below average.

In North America the production shows a sharp increase principally because of the record crop in the United States which amounts to 60 percent of the estimated world total for 1948. That crop, estimated at 3.6 billion bushels for all purposes is about 55 percent larger than the 1935-39 level and almost 50 percent above the small 1947 harvest. The peak production is due to record yields, present yield prospects pointing to yields averaging 41.7 bushels per acre, or 5 bushels more than the previous record in 1946. As in other recent years a large part of the increase in yield is the result of more widespread use of hybrid seed and improved cultural practices. A record crop is reported in Mexico, the second country of importance in the production of corn in North America.

The corn crop in Europe is estimated to be about the same as in 1947 and slightly below the 1935-39 figure. Outturns were below average in western Europe, more than balancing some increase reported for Hungary and Yugoslavia.

Production in the Soviet Union is estimated to be near the 1947 figure. Both acreage and production are indicated to be substantially smaller than the prewar level.

(Concluded on following page)

The outturn in Asia is estimated to be slightly below the 1947 harvest though still above average. China's increased acreage and higher yields account for a large part of the gain, compared with 1935-39.

Africa's harvest is also estimated to be above average. Corn is the most widespread crop of this area, with Egypt and the Union of South Africa the ranking producers. No official estimate of Egypt's production is available, but indications point to a slightly below-average crop. Planting is still proceeding in the Union of South Africa, and acreage is unofficially placed about at the 1947 figure. Average yields on that acreage would give an outturn larger than in 1935-39.

Corn acreage in South America is expected to be slightly below the small 1947 acreage, and unless yields are considerably larger than average, the total outturn will be somewhat below average. Yields in that area were generally favorable last year. The first official estimate of planting in Argentina shows a decline from last year's small acreage.

Corn is not an important crop in Australia. No significant change is expected from last year's acreage, which was only about 60 percent of the prewar level.

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